

CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

(Mr. KELLER of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, U.S. Customs and Border Protection information confirms what we know: The Biden border crisis is getting worse.

There were 164,000 illegal alien encounters in February of this year, up 63 percent from February 2021. You know what else is up? Fentanyl seizures. Also, what else is up is illegal aliens with criminal backgrounds.

What is down is deportations. When we are seeing record increases in people coming across our border illegally, deportations are down. What else is down is the morale of Customs and Border Protection agents. I know this because I traveled with them on a ride-along, and they told me that it is down because the current administration is making them out to be the bad guys. Those are their words.

We need to support our Customs and Border Protection agents to secure our southern border. We need to give them the tools they need to do their job.

It is time for the President of the United States to make sure he does his job and keeps America safe and secures our southern border.

CONGRESS MUST ACT TO RESTORE SUPPLY CHAINS

(Ms. KELLY of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, during the COVID-19 pandemic, vulnerabilities that have existed in our domestic supply chains for years were put to the test.

The vulnerabilities of our supply chain resulted in consumers being faced with empty shelves at stores and small businesses struggling to reach consumers.

We must act now to restore our supply chain and ensure that our economy is prepared for the next crisis.

The House took the first step in passing the America COMPETES Act. As the House and Senate resolve differences, we must include the supply chain provisions in the final House bill so we can repair these supply chain vulnerabilities.

The supply chain provisions included the Supply CHAIN Act, which I led with Representatives BORDEAUX and KINZINGER.

We need an office of supply chain resilience and crisis response at the Department of Commerce to monitor critical supply chains and encourage partnerships between the Federal Government and industry.

It is time to repair our supply chains and protect our economy.

RECOGNIZING ALABAMA HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TEAMS

(Mr. ADERHOLT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, I rise this morning to recognize the six teams from Alabama's Fourth Congressional District who recently won State titles in high school basketball. There were a total of 14 that were up for grabs, and schools from the Fourth Congressional District, which I have the privilege to represent, won almost half of them.

In the girls' finals, Marion County High, located in Guin and coached by Scott Veal, won the State title 1A.

Deshler High School, located in Tuscumbia and coached by Jana Killen, won the State 4A title.

And Guntersville High School, located in Guntersville and coached by Kenny Hill, won the State 5A championship.

Over on the boys' side, Covenant, located in Tuscumbia and coached by Bret Waldrep, won the 1A title.

Plainview High School, located in Rainsville and coached by Robi Coker, won the State 3A championship.

And Cullman High School, located in Cullman and coached by Stu Stuedeman won the State 6A title.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate all of these teams, all their schools, and all their communities.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF HIRAM MARISTANY

(Mr. ESPAILLAT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Hiram Maristany, an East Harlem Afro-Boricua photographer whose work is an ode to his beloved neighborhood of El Barrio and the Latino community as a whole.

Hiram was the official photographer and a member of the Young Lords, a Puerto Rican activist group inspired by the Black Panthers, and a lifelong resident of El Barrio.

Hiram helped found El Museo del Barrio in 1969, curating the institution's visual language in its early years, and later serving as its director from 1974 to 1977.

Hiram was always giving back to his community in East Harlem, serving as a mentor to young people and as a photographer who understood the importance of self-preservation and the power of images.

Hiram knew that his photos were political, representing El Barrio from the perspective of our residents: Filled with love and pride.

"Dignidad over fame," was his motto. I am thankful our community lived to see his work—and our people—showcased with respect and dignity.

May his memory and his art live on to inspire all of us.

RECOGNIZING DANNY POWERS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a good friend of mine, Mr. Danny Powers, on his selection to serve as the Grand Marshal of Savannah, Georgia's, 198th St. Patrick's Day parade.

The St. Patrick's Day parade in Savannah is the third-largest St. Patrick's Day celebration in the entire country. We will be expecting around 400,000 spectators to attend Savannah's signature event.

Since 1824, Savannah has been the home of this fabulous celebration of the rich Irish heritage of our city.

The grand marshal is an honor that recognizes members of our community for their great service, and Danny is well-deserving of that.

Danny has been the Chatham County tax commissioner for 27 years, since 1995. During his tenure, Danny has boosted property tax collection rates; integrated online technology to improve accessibility; and has added satellite offices for vehicle tag renewals.

Danny has been an integral and influential member of the Savannah community for many years, and we are so grateful to have him.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Danny on this tremendous honor; he has earned it.

HONORING CORA FAITH WALKER

(Ms. BUSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. BUSH. Madam Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in honor of a beloved member of our community.

Cora Faith Walker was truly a one-of-a-kind leader. She constantly found innovative ways to advocate for those in our communities who had the most need.

No matter the role she was called to serve in, Cora was unwavering in her commitment to uplifting those around her. Above all else, Cora always stood for what is right; for herself, for her loved ones, for her neighbors, for St. Louis, and for Missouri.

Cora's warmth and genuine spirit translated seamlessly to her legislative leadership, and she relentlessly advocated for at-risk women, children, and families.

Cora has left an indelible mark on me and on our district. Though we deeply mourn this painful, untimely loss, St. Louis and I celebrate her beautiful life.

HONORING HERMANTOWN BOYS HOCKEY TEAM

(Mr. STAUBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the Hermantown boys hockey team, the 2022 Class A Minnesota State hockey champions.

Minnesota is the State of hockey, and in northern Minnesota, hockey is not just a proud tradition of ours; for

the players, coaches, families, and fans, it is truly a way of life.

It brings me great joy to see these athletes represent some of the best parts of our great Eighth District as State champions.

This group of hardworking young players has shown what dedication, passion, and unwavering commitment can accomplish. It is a true example of American exceptionalism.

I also honor the coaches for being outstanding role models and leaders to the Hawks this entire season. Head coach, Pat Andrews, and assistant coaches: Nate Buck, Matt Swanson, and Chad Huttel guided the team to not only the school's fourth State championship, but also a winning season concluding with 29 wins with only 2 losses. The Hawks secured the championship with an exciting 3-2 win over Warroad.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate every player, coach, and fan who lifted the Hermantown Hawks to victory. They have made our district so proud, and I wish every team member the best as they continue their hockey careers.

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RECOGNIZING THE CENTRAL DEWITT SPECIAL OLYMPICS

(Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize some incredible students from Iowa's Second Congressional District.

On Saturday, March 12, the Central DeWitt Special Olympics basketball team earned a silver medal and the Sabers unified dance team earned a gold medal at the Mid-Winter Tournament in Iowa City.

For the last few years, Special Olympics Iowa has put on the Mid-Winter Tournament as part of their ongoing series of events to showcase the amazing skills and talents of our athletes.

The Mid-Winter Tournament sees competition in basketball, basketball skills, cheerleading, gymnastics, and powerlifting. Healthy Athletes screenings are also provided to athletes by healthcare professionals for dental, hearing, overall health and fitness, and more.

Organizations like Special Olympics strive to create a better world by fostering the acceptance and inclusion of all people. Through the power of sports, these athletes discover new strengths, skills, confidence, abilities, fulfillment, and success. They also learn the values of hard work, sportsmanship, perseverance, teamwork, and, most importantly, having fun.

Special Olympics has changed the lives of so many amazing athletes, and I am proud to have them in Iowa. But I am even prouder of the awesome athletes from Central DeWitt who are already making their mark on the world. Go Sabers.

CREATING A RESPECTFUL AND OPEN WORLD FOR NATURAL HAIR ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 979, I call up the bill (H.R. 2116) to prohibit discrimination based on an individual's texture or style of hair, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 979, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-36 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2116

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair Act of 2022" or the "CROWN Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS; PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Throughout United States history, society has used (in conjunction with skin color) hair texture and hairstyle to classify individuals on the basis of race.

(2) Like one's skin color, one's hair has served as a basis of race and national origin discrimination.

(3) Racial and national origin discrimination can and do occur because of longstanding racial and national origin biases and stereotypes associated with hair texture and style.

(4) For example, routinely, people of African descent are deprived of educational and employment opportunities because they are adorned with natural or protective hairstyles in which hair is tightly coiled or tightly curled, or worn in locs, cornrows, twists, braids, Bantu knots, or Afros.

(5) Racial and national origin discrimination is reflected in school and workplace policies and practices that bar natural or protective hairstyles commonly worn by people of African descent.

(6) For example, as recently as 2018, the U.S. Armed Forces had grooming policies that barred natural or protective hairstyles that servicemembers of African descent commonly wear and that described these hairstyles as "unkempt".

(7) The U.S. Army also recognized that prohibitions against natural or protective hairstyles that African-American soldiers are commonly adorned with are racially discriminatory, harmful, and bear no relationship to African-American servicewomen's occupational qualifications and their ability to serve and protect the Nation. As of February 2021, the U.S. Army removed minimum hair length requirements and lifted restrictions on any soldier wearing braids, twists, locs, and cornrows in order to promote inclusivity and accommodate the hair needs of soldiers.

(8) As a type of racial or national origin discrimination, discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles that people of African descent are commonly adorned with violates existing Federal law, including provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.), section 1977 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1981), and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.). However, some Federal courts have mis-

interpreted Federal civil rights law by narrowly interpreting the meaning of race or national origin, and thereby permitting, for example, employers to discriminate against people of African descent who wear natural or protective hairstyles even though the employment policies involved are not related to workers' ability to perform their jobs.

(9) Applying this narrow interpretation of race or national origin has resulted in a lack of Federal civil rights protection for individuals who are discriminated against on the basis of characteristics that are commonly associated with race and national origin.

(10) In 2019 and 2020, State legislatures and municipal bodies throughout the U.S. have introduced and passed legislation that rejects certain Federal courts' restrictive interpretation of race and national origin, and expressly classifies race and national origin discrimination as inclusive of discrimination on the basis of natural or protective hairstyles commonly associated with race and national origin.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Federal Government should acknowledge that individuals who have hair texture or wear a hairstyle that is historically and contemporarily associated with African Americans or persons of African descent systematically suffer harmful discrimination in schools, workplaces, and other contexts based upon longstanding race and national origin stereotypes and biases;

(2) a clear and comprehensive law should address the systematic deprivation of educational, employment, and other opportunities on the basis of hair texture and hairstyle that are commonly associated with race or national origin;

(3) clear, consistent, and enforceable legal standards must be provided to redress the widespread incidences of race and national origin discrimination based upon hair texture and hairstyle in schools, workplaces, housing, federally funded institutions, and other contexts;

(4) it is necessary to prevent educational, employment, and other decisions, practices, and policies generated by or reflecting negative biases and stereotypes related to race or national origin;

(5) the Federal Government must play a key role in enforcing Federal civil rights laws in a way that secures equal educational, employment, and other opportunities for all individuals regardless of their race or national origin;

(6) the Federal Government must play a central role in enforcing the standards established under this Act on behalf of individuals who suffer race or national origin discrimination based upon hair texture and hairstyle;

(7) it is necessary to prohibit and provide remedies for the harms suffered as a result of race or national origin discrimination on the basis of hair texture and hairstyle; and

(8) it is necessary to mandate that school, workplace, and other applicable standards be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner and to explicitly prohibit the adoption or implementation of grooming requirements that disproportionately impact people of African descent.

(c) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to institute definitions of race and national origin for Federal civil rights laws that effectuate the comprehensive scope of protection Congress intended to be afforded by such laws and Congress' objective to eliminate race and national origin discrimination in the United States.

SEC. 3. FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No individual in the United States shall be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance, based on the individual's hair texture or hairstyle, if that hair texture or that hairstyle is commonly associated with a particular race or national origin (including a hairstyle in which hair is tightly